neck and three or lour inches from his body; the vital parts of the body that had been touched, he said, were the lungs, stomach, kidneys and intestines, also the spleen; the lour lower shorts would have produced death; the patient might have recovered from the upper one, but this also might readily have caused death.

oner Ellinger-What is your opinion-that they indicted by the person himself or by somebody Dr. Jayne—If they were pistol shot wounds I should consider that he had committed suicide, that they were fired by himself; the only question in my mind in regard to that theory was the question of the possibility of the man shooting himself in the vital parts so many times.

Witness concluded by stating to the Coroner that

so many times.

Witness concluded by stating to the Coroner that Orville displayed no evidence of anything frational in his conduct. To Mr. Rawson, counsel for Mr. Dean, he stated that during the conversation between deceased and Mr. Higgins the former was fold that he

his conduct. To Mr. Rawson, counsel for Mr. Dean, his stated that during the conversation between deceased and Mr. Higgins the former was fold that he would die. To Mr. Suinerland, counsel for the firm, witness stated that Orville, though in a very critical condition, exhibited remark obe vitality.

THE POLICE ON THE SCANE.

Captain Petty, of the First precinct, was called, but after a whispered conversation with the Coroner was excused from testifying.

Officer Peter O'Donnell, of the First precinct, next gave his testimony. He was stationed at the Fulton lerry when he heard the explosion; ran to Burling slip and saw the smoke coming out of the side window of the office; he ran through the Front street chirance and up the stairs; it was his impression that he entered the back office by the door at the end of the half, and did not go through the main office; the room was full of smoke and soot; the smoke and sepidly cleared away, going out of the window which had been blown out by the explosion; the first moment witness could distinguish nothing, out after that saw two men lying on the floor; as he stooped to pick one up witness moticed that the man's breast was on fire; the men lay with their feet near logether toward the grate, and their headstoward Front street, but further apart; witness also saw a white handled pistol lying between their todies; George W. Jewett loy quiet, but Orville was struggling; Foreman Cook and Fireman Murray were there; while going up stairs witness met a young man whom he was afterward told was a son of Mr. Dean; Murray took out theorge Jewett, and Cook and when the was afterward told was a son of Mr. Dean; Murray took out theorge Jewett, and Cook and when he was afterward told was a son of Mr. Dean; Murray took out theorge Jewett, and Cook and when he was afterward told was a son of Mr. Dean; Murray took out theorge Jewett, and cook and when he was afterward told was a son of Mr. Dean; Murray took out theorge the middle office; Officer Sullivan came in and witness left to report t

THE JEWETT TRACEDY.

Examination of Witnesses at the Inquest received property of the second explanate for units of shore property of the second property of the consort Ellinger—Then, you can establish that the was more free!

Pr. Jayne—I consider it was near his body; what distance i can't say; I shoult think within two isect.

Witness, continuing his testimony, said that the pattent was consecous on his arrival at the hospital; and the pattent was consecous on his arrival at the hospital; in the presence of witness, how he came by his wounds; Orville answered that it was an accident, but that he could not tell him at that time; he would tell him the next day; the treatment of the patient was more countered the effects of the shock; becades the shot wounds there were other wecomed in Orville's hand wounds there were other wecomed in Orville's hand wounds there were other wecomed in Orville's hand of the accident; Orville's than was covered with powder marks around the pistol shot wounds were of a different character from those on his face; they indicated the immediate proximity of the pistol when it was being fired; all his clothing was very much blickened and some of it was singed; he had on an undershire, shirt, vest, coat and overcons; at the post moring, and then indown again; at recorded the immediate proximity of the pistol when it was being fired; all his clothing was very much blickened and some of it was singed; he had on an undershire, shirt, vest, coat and overcons; at the post moring; of the post more nearly backward; one of the balls had taken a direction more nearly backward; witness industrated the post more nearly backward; witness industrated the post of the balls had taken a direction more nearly backward; witness industrated the post more nearly backward; witness industrated the post more nearly backward; witness industrated the post of the po

be satisfied the investigation would have thorough one. "Is there not some discretion to be used in calling the witnesses?" said one weary juror. "Certainly," said Coroner Ellinger, "but that discretion must be left entirely to the Coroner." that discretion must be left entirely to the Coroner. "I hope you will use it," said a juror. "Of course I will," said the Coroner, smiling. One of the jurors then said that, as they had not seen the body of Orvillo Jewett, they couldn't hold an inquest on it. The Coroner then said, "Well, gontlemen, if you are satisfied as to the manner these gentlemen came to their death I will close the case." Some of the jurors were ready, but others were not, so the examination was proceeded with.

George McDermott, of No. 72 High street, Brooklyn, George McDermott, of No. 72 High street, Brooklyn, was called. He was employed in the office of Mr. Hitt, No. 180 Front street, right opposite to the Jewetts' office; at the time of the explosion he was in an office directly opposite Mr. Dean's office on the other side of the street; looking over he saw Mr. Dean making an effort to turn round on his chair and get away from the desk and litting his hands as if to keep away the smove; this was less than ten seconds after the explosion; witness did not leave his own office.

WHAT MR. DEAN TESTIFIES

At this point the testimony of Joseph A. Dean, which was taken at his house, No. 14 Waverley place, last Tuesday, was read. The Coroner, his deputy, Mr. Dean, his counsel and the family doctor were the only persons present when it was taken. The deposition is as follows:—

s follows:

Joseph A. Dean, of No. 14 Waverley place, being Jone Joseph A. Dean, of No. 14 Waverley place, being sworn, says:—I am a member of the firm of John Jewett & Sons, of No. 182 Front street, and have been connected with the firm more than twenty years; I am not related to any member of the firm; Orville D. has been a member of the firm into years, with a fixed division of the profits; George W. Jewett and myself were the senior members; the business consists in corroding of lead, selling of white lead and linesed oil, in the last of which, however, the younger members were not interested, but the firm received a commission and there were separate books kept; the reations between Orville D. Jewett and myself were rather friendly; at times he was dissatisfied, and complained of not being consulted more on business matters; at times orville D. Jewett was excitable and tooks to the tooks, and it came to be so that the members of the lay with their feet near together toward the grate, and their tests account of the complex of th

after the riots in New York; they were of three sizes; the fragments of the hand grenade exploded were of the largest size. Mr. Pollock then showed the jary the manner of loading and firing the shells. They were loaded only with powder.

Mr. Pollock was then questioned by Mr. Rawson as to Orville's family affairs. His grandmother had been instant for thirty years, and had been confined during that time at Bloomingdale Asylum; his aunt, on the mother's side, had died there less than a year ago; witness knew something of the business troubles of the dran; they had lasted since 1871; witness himself thought that Orville was not in his right mind; he was very sensitive and often acted strangely.

Officer Gilbert, of the First precinct, was next called. He corronorated the other officers' testimony.

Mr. Charles Montague was the last witness yesterday. He was President of the Seventh Ward Bank; he testified in regard to Orville Jewett's accounts with the bank and various personal matters; he had had a conversation with the bookkeeper, from which he derived the impression that Orvilla Jewett had fired at George Jewett; witness was at the office of Mr. Jewett soon after the explosion; he then repeated the scenes that occurred there, but did not differ materially from the other accounts.

The inquest was then, at a quarter past four, adjourned

other accounts.
The inquest was then, at a quarter past four, adjourned till this morning at eleven o'clock.

PATRICK TAFT'S DEATH.

TRIAL OF DENNIS RYER FOR THE MURDER OF

HIS COMPANION WATCHMAN. On the night of Sunday, the 26th of last November, freight office of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point. Both the men were employed about the depot as watchmen; both were men past the middle age and bore good characters. Ryer lived in Long Island City and Tait lived in Greenpoint, the latter having a wife and one child. Previous to the shooting the two men were always supposed to be on good terms. Both

and one child. Previous to the shooting the two men were always supposed to be on good terms. Both were supposed to go on duty at seven o'clock P. M. and remain until I A. M. On that night, it subsequently appeared, they were "on duty" at the Long Island City Hotel for several hours, or until the house closed, about midnight, when it is supposed they together went across the street to the freight house, where the shooting was done, both being under the influence of liquer. Ryer was seen to leave the depot yard at half-past seven o'clock on Monday morning, but be said nothing of the occurrences of the night previous.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

About the same time David Carter, one of the freight clorks, entering the office, discovered the body of Taft. It was in a kneeding position, the load resting upon a chair, and evidences of bloody work were all about the place, as well as on the ciothing of the dead man. The surgical examination disclosed two bullet wounds, one over the heart and the other through the upper lip, and a third shot had been fired, as was evidenced by a flattened bullet lound on the floor. Ryer having last been seen in Taft's company, and it being shown that the two had some words together in relation to politics on the night previous, the police went to his house, when it was found that he had gone to the station at Astorin and given himself up, acknowledging that he had shot Taft, but alleting that the Shotting was accidental. This was his detence at the Coroner's inquest, and this, it was understood, would be his defence at the trial.

This was inserenced, would be as defence at the trial.

EMPANELLING THE JURY.

The case, which has been twice postponed, was called yesterday afternoon in the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session at North Hempstead. Ryer was placed at the bar, neatly dressed in a blue shirt, and looking well, considering the close confinement. His wife sat with him in the court.room a short time, an interested and anxious observer of the proceedings, and in frequent conversation with him, but retired during the preliminary examination of jurors.

Judge Busteed desired a further postponement, on the ground of unreadiness, as he was not sure of ottaining the attendance of his witnesses, but Judge Barnard decided that the case should go on, and noted an exception taken by Mr. Busteed, and the clork began the call of the panel of jurors. The inquisition was very searching and the prisoner seamed the countenance of each juror closely as he was accepted and sworn. The requisite number was obtained with less trouble than in the case of McConnochie, only about thirty names being called and there being but few peremptory challenges.

Judge Busteed then, it being nearly four o'clock, asked a postponement of the opening for the prosecution unto morning, and this, after some discussion between the Court and counsel on both sides, was conceded, and the witnesses were ordered to be in court at nine o'clock this morning.

Justice jumps to his feet and rebuts the claim.

THE POLICE COURT EXAMINATION.

At the examination yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, Alice Ward, one of the inmates of the dispidated rookery in which the deceased rosided, testined that the ciothesime found on Scanlon's body was, in her belief, the property of the Italians held as prisoners.

Dominick Weinmer deposed that when he first heard the noise in the tonement house he was in bod; he heard a voice saying, "Mike, Pid fix you;" witness aid not know whose voice it was or to whom the speech was addressed.

was addressed.

Officer Hatton gave some very damaging testimony ognist Mrs. Scanion, the wile or mistress, as the neighbors say, of the murdered man. When he entered her room, after fluding the deceased in the yard, he noticed three panes of glass broken, the window raised and a portion of the sash missing. The stove and lamp were upset and a pitcher was broken. A struggle had evidently taken place. The piece of sash found by Scanion's side in the yard, on which there were drops of blood, fitted into the framework of the window.

Catherine Burns testified to having slept in the house, No. 41 Mulberry street, on the night of the tragedy. She was awakened in the middle of the night by a stovepipe falling. She called to Mrs. Catherine Fox, who, becoming frightened, jumped out of bed shouting, "Oh, Mike, come and help me! some one is on the roof." "Mike" referred to Angelo Guarang, who was often called by that name Witness also heard the sound of a man's voice saying, "Oh, Lizzie, Lizzie! for God's sake don't leave me in the station house!" Shortly atterward the police arrived.

THE SUSPECTED WIFE.

The testimony had the effect of concentrating suspicion on Enzabeth Scanion. The police believe that during a grunken quarrel Mrs. Scanlon tied the deceased with a rope, and he either lell from the window or was thrown out by her. The disordered condition of the forniture in her room and the open window, combined with the piece of sash, make this theory very plausible.

of the forbitore in her room and the open window, combined with the piece of sash, make this theory very plausible.

The following story of the finding of Scanlon's child and the admissions made by it at Police Headquarters last night throw some light on the vexed question, Who threw Scanlon out of the window?

THE MURDERED MAN'S CHILD FOUND.

At sundown yesterday Officer Shaw, in passing through the alleyway at No. 41 Mulberry street, the scene of the Scanlon tragedy, noticed a barrel thrown off its end, and was told by one of the neighbors that it was used as a dog kennol.

The officer was observing it when the shock head and wan face of a child were thrust cautiously out of the barrel and hastily drawn in again. Shaw stepped to the opening, and, touching the little creature, made it whine, and with difficulty succeeded in drawing it out. He brought the child to hight, however, and, finding that it was fittly and naked, borrowed a newspaper, wrapped it up, and brought it to headquarters. Mrs. Webb washed and cleansed the youngarer, put a slip upon it, and then propounded the following questions:—

"What is your name?"

"Johnny Scanlon."

"Johnny Scanlon."
"Where is your papa?"
"Mamma frew him out of the window." Having said this much, nothing could induce the waif to say any more.

any more.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Weltman yesterday made some inquiries into the cause of Cornelius Scanion's death, prepared a list of witnesses and set down the inquest for Saturday next.

# THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Grand Duke Alexis came ashore in his gig yes terday about haif an hour after noon. The Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Stchertatoff, Lieutenant Lanz and several other Russian officers come on shore from the Russian flagship Svetiana at half-past one o'clock P. M. M. Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Munister at Wash-M. Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Minister at Washington, who arrived in New York some days ago to felicitate the Admiral and Grand Duke Alexis on the occasion of the Easter festivities and to participate with them in the imposing ceremones of the midnight Easter mass on board the Imperial Russian Hagship, left the Clarendon yesterday morning for Washington.

# THE HALLECK STATUE.

The Park Commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for building the foundation and pedestal of the Fitz Greene Halleck statue to William L. Croft; the work to commence at once. The location of the statue is to be the southeast corner of the Mail, Central Park, near the statue of Shakespeare.

## A DOWNFALL IN STOCKS.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET YESTERDAY-A GENERAL DECLINE OF FROM TWO TO

Wall street was in very truth a bear garden yester-day, with all the animals loose and in clover. No sconer had the Stock Exchange opened its doors than prices were noticed to be tumbling downward with few stocks, but in a little while the trouble apread and became general. The trouble commenced with North-western common and preferred, the first named stock opening at 27 and repudly declining to 18½ and the preferred from 47 going down to 43. Rock Island was next in order, showing a decline from 95% to 92%. As some of the other stocks also began as some of the other stocks also began carly to show a weakness the query, "What's the matter with the market?" became general. Some who professed to have information on this point answered that the banks were calling in their loans made on securities which for some time past have not evidenced sufficient strength to resist the effects of their decime, whatever it may be. These securities have been going down from low to lower, report said, until the figures at which they are now quoted come very close upon the amounts for which they are piedged at some of the banks. The banks are, therefore, only exercising a just discretion in calling in their loans. Of course this throws a good deal of stock on the market, and you must look for a bigger "break" even than you have had yet. went the talk, and, whatever the cause, the break came. For a while the liveliest sort of casional little intervals of quiet, the entire day. To any one whose dellars were not slipping through his

a scrimmage provaised; indeed it continedd, with occasional little intervals of quiet, the entire day. To any one whose dollars were not slipping through his fingers by the hundred or thousand with overy tags of the tolograph instrument New street presented an amusing sight. Men and boys, young and old, dashed in and out of the Exchange with a baste that between the control of t

# GENERAL NEWTON'S LECTURE.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER AND

A large audience assembled in the hall of the Cooper astitute last night to hear General John Newton lecture about the improvements being made in the East Many well known citizens were among his bearers The General was introduced by the venerable Peter Cooper.

Upon the platform was the large battery with which the mine at Hell Gate was fired and also the "connecting-frame" with which the circuit was closed when al was in readiness for the ignition of the 50,000 pounds of explosives. A Morse key, coils of insulated wire mine were the other objects upon the platform which caught the eyes of the spectators. The harbor of New York, and the object and scope of the improvements, accomplished and proposed, in regard history of submarine mining operations, a description of the principal explosive compounds now in use and the drills with which holes are bored for their reception. Some remarks on tunnelling and a discussion of the application of electricity to

and a discussion of the application of electricity to the simultaneous explosion of mines and the reasons which led to its use at Hallett's Point followed. The General performed a number of explanatory experiments. Great interest was manifested by the audioned and hearty appliance greeted the more striking points made by the lecturer.

At the outset the General called the attention of his hearers to a sketch of the present approach to the harbor, and showed that no vessel drawing more than twenty leet of water could leave or enter the port at all times. On the other side, the importance to the Eastern States and the British markitime provinces of having an approach to New York by way of Long Island Sound was referred to. It had been stated by some that there were difficulties attending the margation of Long Island Sound which would ever prevent its being used for the passage of large vessels. The dangers of logs, increased by the presence of land on both sides of the channel, as an unanswerable objection. "But where," asked the General, "is navigation ever absolutely safe? Is the North River or the bar at Sandy Hook free from logs?"

EXAMPLE OF CANADA.

In discussing the question of the navigation of the

asked the General, "Is navigation over absolutely safe? Is the North River or the bar at Sandy Hook free from logs?"

Example of Canada.

In discussing the question of the navigation of the Sound by seagoing vessels the General reverted to the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, which presents a longer roote, land locked, with fogs, headlands and points not so well marked by the lights as the Sound, and with a narrow, intricate channel from the foot of Lako St. Peter, Montreal. The objections which were urged against that river had not prevented an immense commerce concentrating at that port, carried in sail vessels and steamers of all sizes up to nearly 5,000 tons burden, although the channel had adepth of but twenty feet at low water, and vessels could not pass through the lake during the night. Yet the Canadan government has so much faith in the leasibility of that route that it is engaged in deepening Lake St. Peter and also the locks of the canada at an outray of about \$12,000,000. The records of the trade of Montreal show a steady increase; and in 1875, when the grain trade of New York fell off fully 20,000,000 bushels, that of Montreal suffered but slightly. A cargo, the General said, never wated long for shipment if the depth of water permitted the arrival of a suitable vessel, in connection with this the improvement of the Harlem, uniting the East and Hudson rivers, it would present a line harbor for canal barges. Railroads would establish depots and elevators there, and vessels would send plots.

In adultion to the commercial reasons for improving Heil Gate, the General argued that in the event of an attempt to blockade the narbor by a foreign naval power it would be impossible to close two approaches. During the winter months vessels in the North River were exposed to northwest gales, and were entangered by floating tee crowding against their sides. I bese objections did not apply to the East River. Hesides all title, medical men regarded the western side of New York as best suited for dwelling pla

examination and an estimate of the cost of removing the obstructions.

A detailed account of the work at Hell Gate from that time until the eventful Sunday when it was destroyed was given and a number of highly interesting explanatory experiments were performed. The lecture closed with the blowing up of the miniature mines with sixty fuses fired by electricity. The inter demonition of the structure was received with long and loud applicase, and for some time after the speaker retired groups of curious spectators imagered about the platform examining the fragments.

### FANFARE.

ABRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY FROM JAPAN—THE BROBDINGNAG OF FANS—EXTENT OF THE FAN TRADE-HOW PANS ARE MADE.

The fan as an article of female luxury is of quite The fan as an article of female luxury is of quite anciert date. Terence, a comedy writer, who lived in the second century B. C., makes one of his characters speak of the fan, as used by ladies in ancient Rome:—"Cape hee flabellum et centulum huie faceto." (Take this fan and thus give her a little air.) From this Roman origin the fashion of carrying fans could scarcely fail to be handed down to the ladies of Italy. Spain and France, whence it was imported in time into Great Britain. Queen Elizabeth, when in full dress, carried a fan. Shakeypeare spoaks of fans as connected carried a fau. Shakespeare speaks of fans as connected with a lady's, "bravery" or finery:—

With scarls and fans and double charge of bravery.

Gay, speaking of Flavio's accomplishments:—

In other hands the fan would prove An engine of small force in love. Pope, in allusion to the fan as a shield of the coun enance, says:-The modest face was lifted up no more. And virgins smiled at what they blushed before.

Addison says:

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them.

In Spain the senoritas use the fan as a telegraph in matters of love and firtation. In Spanish churches fans are in perpetual motion. "One can guess," says a recent writer on the subject, "the nature of the ser-

vice by the way the fans are waving. The difference between a hiany and thanksgiving is unmistakable, and the minutest shades of devotion are discernible."

THE FAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Passing to a phase of the suoject of more immediate interest to the present day a few facts about the fan trade with Japan will not be amiss.

Japan has become the great fan market of the world. China used to be in the trade to a considerable extent, but the fans of that country—such as the palm leaf, &c.—are of the stiff open kind, while the fans of Japan are folding, and can be accommodated to the smallest compass. The increase in the trade in Japan since the period of seclusion from outside barbatrans is truly wonderful. During the former time the manufacture of fans did not exceed 10,000 for the whole country. Now the value of this kind of goods received in the United States annually reaches probably \$600,000, one large importing house on Broadway receiving fans this year to the amount of \$225,000, gold. The prices of these fans range from two cents to \$2.50. Fans of more costly character—say as high as \$15 each—are made in Japan, but they are not suitable for this market.

\*\*MANUFACTURE OF FANS IN JAPAN, Osaka is the principal city for the manufacture of

The prices of these lans range from two cents to \$2.50. Fans of more costly character—say as high as \$15 each—are made in Japan, but they are not suitable for this market.

\*\*NAUFACTURE OF FANS IN JAPAN.\*\*

Osaka is the principal city for the manufacture of the folding lans, which are almost excitatively exported. All descriptions of the bamboe kind are made there—the figures, writing, &c., being executed in Klyoto. The bamboe ribs of the fan are made by private families, in their own homes. The various notches cut in the lower part are left to one of the linishing workmen, who forms the patterns of the bandles according to the plans of the designers, who gives to the engraver the patterns he thinks will be suisble and decides the colors to be used for each part of the design. The folding is done by putting the lans between two pieces of heavily cited paper. The fans are them folded up together and pieced under pressure. The ribs are temporarily arranged in order on a wire, then taken and set into their places on one of the sheets, and then spread out on a block, parted and dried. When dry the pieces are inserted together, including the outer covering or sticks, the varnish is applied and the fan is finished.

THE BIOHDIMONAG OF FANS.

Queen Elizabeth and the dames of her brilliant age, the black cyed Sparish coquettes, the ladies of all nations who ever concealed a blush or waved a love signal through the agency of a fan, would open their cyes with wonder could they witness the monster fan just received from Japan by the Broadway importing house a love referred to. It is a folding lan, magnificantly decorated on one side with life size paintings by hand, of Japanese dragons, leopards and serpents, spread through landscapes, mentains and vaileys. On the other are to be seen beautiful pictures of birds of paradise, phessants, swallows, paecocks, with many other birds of rare plumage, all perched upon or hovering and about branches and twigs of exquisite colored flowering shrubs and running plants. The four subst

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICES ABOLISHED-THE NEW BYLAWS RE COMMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

A special meeting of the Board of Education, sitting as trustees of the College of the City of New York, was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued until late in the evening, with Chairman William S. Wood presiding. The meeting was in compliance with a general order fixing yesterday for the consideration of antagonistic reports from members of the Executive Committee, who had under consideration a revision of

Committee, who had under consideration a revision of the bylaws. The committee had presented a majority and minority report, their differences hinging upon section 20 of the bylaws, as follows:—

Section 20.—The professors shall have the general direction of the instruction in their respective departments and shall be responsible to the President for the successful prosecution of the studies under their charge, save so far as hereinafter limited. The professor who is principal of the introductory class shall have the immediate direction and superintendence of the tutors when employed in that class, and shall be responsible to the President for the progress of the students in their respective studies as laid down in the college as resulting to programme farmished him by the President and according to the methods of instruction in the college as established by the professors. He shall also be responsible to the President for the discipling of the Introductory students, under the general rules and regulations of the Cullege as prescribed by the President or established by the Board.

What was expected to precipitate an exciting debate

of the College as prescribed by the President or established by the Board.

What was expected to precipitate an exciting debate was given a temporary quietus by Mr. Hazeltine, who withdrew, in respect to the opposition of the minority, the objectionable section.

THE ART PROPESSORBHIP.

The Clerk read a remonstrance from J. Q. A. Ward, J. M. Hart, William M. Beard, artists, and others, against the proposed abolition of the professorship of geometery and drawing, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution which, after discussion, was adopted, abolishing the offices of vice president and principal of the introductory class, and the employment of these gentlemen in the legitimate duties appertaining to their respective professorships. The Executive Committee was empowered to fix the gate when the above resolution will go into effect.

The abolition of the above named offices having necessitated very material changes in the new bylaws, they were recommitted to the Executive Committee for revision and report, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education have decided upon reporting a plan for the general reduction of the salaries of the public school teachers. They propose to deduct ten per cent from the sataries of teachers receiving above \$1,200 a year and twe per cent trom salaries of from \$500 to \$1,200, inclusive. The plan will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Education.

# HYDROPHOBIA.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AND DEATH OF JOHN About a month ago John O'Nell, a man of fifty, who

resided on the Eastern Boulevard, near Fifty-sixth street, was bitten in the nose by a mongrel dog. The In addition to the commercial reasons for improving Heil Gate, the General argued that in the event of an attempt to blockade the harbor oy a foreign mayar power it would be impossible to close two approaches. During the winter months vessels in the North River were exposed to northwest gales, and were endangered by floating ice crowding against their sides. These objections did not apply to the East River. Hesides all this, medical men regarded the western side of New York as best suited for dwelling places, and that afforded a powerful reason for the location of factorice and storehouses on the castern side.

The lecturer proceeded to recount the various attempts made to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate from 1847 (when an examination was made and a report submitted to Congress) until 1865, when the government directed General Newton to make an processed way, and at half-pasy hree processed to describe the conditions were the submitted to Congress) until 1865, when the government directed General Newton to make an process way, and at half-pasy hree processed to describe the conditions was made and a report submitted to Congress) until 1865, when the government directed General Newton to make an process way, and at half-pasy hree processes the condition of wound was thought of no account; but, as it failed to

## OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

BLOW YE WINDS.

TRUE-WHY NOT? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

If the dirt cannot be removed cannot the incompetent officials be, who neglect their duty, and, while taxing the people, destroy their comfort, health and property? There have been more good clothing and turniture destroyed by dust than would pay for cleaning the city.

JUSTICE. A DANGEROUS HOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-To the Editor of the Health:

Is there no law to compel the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel to employ a man to run the baggage elevator in his house? There was a man killed by falling through the elevator hole yesterday and one only a few months ago, while the proprietor (from sheer penuriousness) still has no one to run it, and like accidents are liable to happen every day.

BOARDER.

To the Editor of the Herald:The stone yard corner of Forty-ninth street and First avenue is a bad nuisance—about 100 tramps make a regular hotel of it. It is a disgrace to the neighborhood. Can't Captain Mount, of the Nineteenth pre-cinct, be compoiled to station an officer there? Very respectfully, W. ASTRACKY.

RIDING IN CENTRAL PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I should like to call attention to the disgraceful condition of the bridle path in Central Park. Upon the entrance to the reservoir—bspecially under the bridges—heaps of rubbish and bits of paper are allowed to accumulate, to the great discomiture if not peril of those who frequent it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I would like to make a complaint in behalf of the firemen of Long Island City, who have no way in which to get an alarm of fire until the flames light up the sky. They have no bell, and it would be profitable to the insurance companies if they would look into this matter.

A FIREMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Will you allow me a space in your valuable "Complaint Book" to complain of a nusance that is in our neighborhood? In the rear of my house, East Seventy-fourth street, there are a number of shanties, and in every one there is a dog. These animals how nearly all night.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Why do not the conductors of the avenue C line of cars look to the comfort of their passengers? In this windy weather they allow the doors of the cars to stand open, and the occupants receive the full benefit of the dust. Let them REFORM. GOATS IN THE STREETS.

DUST IN STREET CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The season for goats has arrived, and in the neighporhood of 123d street we are cursed with a full crop, which, a little later in the season, will do all sorts of damage to our flower gardens and grass plots. Is there no law to prohibit the running of goats in the streets? If so why don't the captain of the precinct enforce it?

NAUSET.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why is it that when Comstock arrested recently the different lettery dealers he forgot the agents of the Industrial Exhibition Company? I am one of the dupes of this celebrated undertaking, having bought dupes of this colorated undertaking, having bought four years ago three bonds at \$20 apiece; one has be-come due recently, but no duancial agent or office of this company can be found, yet the agents sell bonds or parts of bonds whenever they get a chance. CHARLES FROHSINN.

## INFORMATION FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:For many years the block bounded by Hester, Elizabeth, Canal streets and the Bowery has, after dark, been monopolized by prostitutes of the lowest grade, to the detriment of persons engaged in decent pursuits. This class of abandoned women make their headquarters in dens situated in Elizabeth and Hester headquarters in dens situated in Elizabeth and Hester streets, where, with their degraded paramours, they revel in the intoxication produced by the worst of lequors. There is a celiar at No. 38 Elizabeth street where the unwary are trapped and fleeced by women, and respectable women dare not pass it at night. Can it be that such places have licenses to sell rum? If not, on what authority do they blazon their red lights, the sign of low houses of prostitution, to the public gaze? Do the keepers of these crothels gain favor from the police by betraying to them the miserable wretches who take refuge within their doors? Captain Allaire should look to this, as it reflects no credit on him that these places dely his authority.

ORDER AND SOBRIETY.

DESIGNATE THE STREETS.

I hereby complain bitterly of the lack of attention given to painting the names and numbers of streets upon the gas lamps. This is a great inconvenience ot only to strangers but citizens. There are thousands of street corners where neither the name of the sands of street corners where neither the name of the street nor avenue can be found upon any of the four corners formed by their intersection. This often occurs not only on one corner, but on four or five in succession, and is especially inconvenient when riding in the horse cars and one is desirous of getting out at a certain street. There are also numbers of lamps upon which the names of the streets are so lilegible that they positively mislead the traveller. The other day I rode ten blocks out of my way, being misled by a partly erased figure.

J. H. RILEY.

STREET ANNOYANCES.

"Bricks" complains of the partiality shown by the police. He says:—"If the police of the Eleventh ward would chase the gang of rowdles off the corner of Grand and Norfolk streets and leave the little boys alone, they would be doing something. If we stand quietly in the streets we are clubbed, but these rowdles are not touched. The police of this street have the habit of swinging their clubs too freely."

"Observer" wants to know why the men who clean the streets scrape up the dirt two or three times. It Centre street, he says, it has been piled three times before removal, thus keeping the street in a filthy condition and entailing expense upon the taxpayers

before removal, thus keeping the street in a filthy condition and entailing expense upon the taxpayers. The same has been done in Roosevell, Cherry and other streets down town.

"Smith" thinks it would be of some advantage for the Croton Board to look after the fire hydrant in Iront of No. 66 Bethune street, which is leaking. He spoke it the police last fail and they sent an officer, but the hydrant has not been repaired.

"Disgusted Person" condemns the condition of Fifty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. He says in passing thence he had to cross over the street on account of the ash boxes overflowing with ashes and garbage and in cans, broken pois, old shoes, &c. The pile was five feet high and ten feet long and formed a hill against the telegraph pole.

"C. O. D." says it is stiggested that our Street Cleaning Bureau be designated as the Returning Board, from the fact that the mud is piled up only to be run over by the wheeled vehicles and returned to the streets again, thus necessitating an extra expense for the taxpayers.

"A Resident" exclaims:—"Have we taxpayers no redress? From Houston street to avenue A the dirt has been piled in small cartloads, I suppose as a memorial of the Street Cleaning Bureau. In these days, when the sun is getting warm, the stench is almost intolerable. It has been so for about four weeks. Are we ever going to have clean streets in this overtaxed city?"

"Leo, Vic." would call attention to a nuisance pedestrans are subjected to in passing "that show."

pedestrians are subjected to in passing "that show," situated near Chatham square, A crowd of boys blockade the sidewalk in consequence of a negro whose face is painted in various colors (evidently trying to pass as a cannibal) which attracts their at-

whose face is painted in various colors (evidently trying to pass as a cannibal) which attracts their attention.

"Churchgoer" calls the attention of Captain Kennedy, of the Ninth precinct, to the "gang" of loaters that every Sunday take up their stand on the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue. He says they make it their business to insuit every decent person that passes that way.

"R. G. H." wants the Street Cleaning Bureau to observe the condition of Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, which, he says, has not been cleaned this winter.

"Eimit P." remarks that everybody clamors for the cleaning of the streets, but the streets cannot be cleaned if they are obstructed as they are now by carriages of all kinds day and night. He asks:—"Why does not the Legislature make a law forbidding all carriages to remain in the streets? Not only their remaining is a nuisance to the public thoroughlare and provents the cleaning, but also to pedestrians, many wagons standing on half of the sidewalk."

"F. M. W." complains that the Street Commissioners are practising great economy in paying Bey street with brickdust and old mortar. Well, it is cheaper than stone, and it not so durable still it makes more dust. He thinks it is a great imposition on the bustness men of the lower end of Dey street, and for one he begs to "kick" against it in a small way.

"Some One" writes that six months ago Nassau street was taken possession of by the big pipe men in laying new mains for Croton water. The Street Cleaning Bureau, he presumes, are under the impression that the street is still under the control of the Department of Public Works, as none of their hard working (?) inspectors have taken the trouble to see it cleaned.